New Nouveau Brunswick

Labour Market Information Monthly

December 2011 Edition *Issue 12 Volume 8*

Aboriginal people and the labour market*

In the economic downturn that began in 2008, employment fell further and over a longer period among Aboriginal people than in the non-Aboriginal workforce. This was true for all age groups.

This Month

- Aboriginal people and the labour market
- Key Labour Force Statistics
- The Industry Report

For example, among Aboriginal people in the core-aged working population (25 to 54 years old), employment fell by 2.8% (-7,300) in 2009 and by 4.9% (-12,400) in 2010.

In contrast, for non-Aboriginal core-aged workers, employment fell by 1.7% (-198,000) in 2009. But in 2010, it rebounded by 0.8% (+93,000).

Declines for core-aged Aboriginal workers were all in full-time in both years. For their non-Aboriginal counterparts, the losses in 2009 were all in full-time work, while the gains in 2010 were a combination of full- and part-time jobs.

As employment levels among Aboriginal people continued to decline, the gap between the two populations widened in terms of participation rates (the percentage of people either employed or actively looking for work), as well as rates of employment and unemployment.

In 2010, the participation rate for core-aged Aboriginal workers was 75.0% compared with 86.7% for their non-Aboriginal counterparts. This 11.7 percentage-point gap was the largest between these two groups over the four-year period for which comparable data are available.

Core-aged Aboriginal men fared worse than their female counterparts during this period. The participation rate for Aboriginal men fell 4.5 percentage points to 80.4%, while the rate for Aboriginal women declined by 1.2 points to 70.0%.

Provincially, the employment rate (the percentage of people employed) fell at the fastest pace among Aboriginal core-aged workers in Quebec, British Columbia, Ontario and Alberta during this two-year period. Employment rates among Aboriginal core-aged workers were lowest in Quebec (61.1%) and British Columbia (62.7%).

*** From *The Daily*, November 23, 2011, Statistics Canada**

Produced by the Labour Market Analysis Branch (LMAB) of the Department of Post-Secondary Education, Training & Labour
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The decline in manufacturing employment associated with the downturn affected both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal people. The manufacturing industry posted the sharpest decline in employment for both groups between 2008 and 2010.

Occupations experiencing the largest employment losses for core-aged Aboriginal workers were trades, transport and equipment operators; sales and service workers; occupations unique to processing, manufacturing and utilities; and management occupations.

Employment declined for both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal people in the private sector, among employees and the self-employed. Among Aboriginal people, a higher percentage took on more than one job in 2010 than in 2008 and more were in a temporary job than those in the non-Aboriginal population. Both groups, however, worked fewer hours during this period.

Young people aged 15 to 24 were particularly hard hit by the economic downturn. Participation rates fell among both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal youths from 2008 to 2010, but more so among Aboriginal young people.

Between 2008 and 2010, the participation rate for Aboriginal young people declined by 5.0 percentage points to 57.0%. Among non-Aboriginal youths, it fell 2.9 points to 64.8%.

Participation rates fell fastest for Aboriginal young people in Quebec, Manitoba and Alberta. However, as fewer participated in the labour force, more Aboriginal youth were attending school. Ontario, Quebec and Alberta had the largest increase in their school attendance rate.

Participation rates also fell among older Aboriginal workers aged 55 and older. Their rate in 2010 was 34.6%, down 1.4 points from 2008. In contrast, the rate for older non-Aboriginal workers increased by 1.7 points to 36.0%.

Among the older Aboriginal population, the decline in the participation rate was concentrated among First Nations people living off-reserve.

Note: The report, "Aboriginal People and the Labour Market: Estimates from the Labour Force Survey, 2008-2010," provides an overview of the labour market outcomes of Aboriginal people during and after the labour market downturn. It covers the period 2008 to 2010, using annual averages by several demographic and labour market activity indicators available from the Labour Force Survey. It is divided by age group, as well as, when possible, by the Aboriginal identity groups: First Nations people living off-reserve and Métis. The Inuit population is included in the Aboriginal total but not separately, as most data for this group were not statistically reliable.

The study, "Aboriginal People and the Labour Market: Estimates from the Labour Force Survey, 2008-2010," is now available as part of *The Aboriginal Labour Force Analysis Series* (71-588-X2011003, free). From the *Key resource* module of Statistics Canada's website (www.statcan.gc.ca), under *Publications*, choose *All subjects*, then *Labour*.

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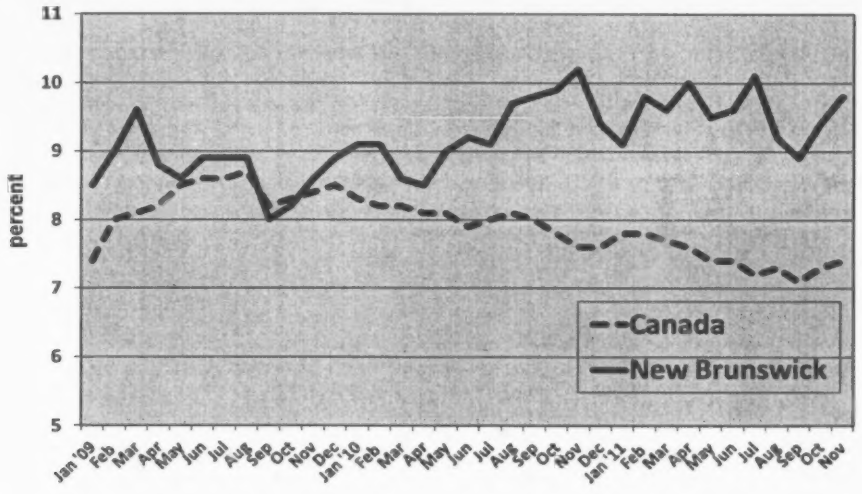
KEY LABOUR FORCE STATISTICS FOR NEW BRUNSWICK (Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey)

New Brunswick	Year-to-Date	November '11	October '11	November '10
Labour Force	388,900	389,400	389,500	392,800
Employed	351,800	351,200	352,900	352,800
Unemployed	37,100	38,200	36,600	39,900
Unemployment Rate	9.5%	9.8%	9.4%	10.2%
Participation Rate	62.8%	62.8%	62.8%	63.6%
Employment Rate	56.8%	56.6%	56.9%	57.1%

CANADA COMPARED TO NEW BRUNSWICK

In November, Canada's unemployment rate was 7.4%, 0.1 of a percentage point higher than last month but 0.2 of a percentage point lower than the same month last year. New Brunswick's rate of 9.8% was 0.4 of a percentage point higher than last month but 0.4 of a percentage point lower when compared to the same month last year, when it was 10.2%.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES IN NEW BRUNSWICK AND CANADA



Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey

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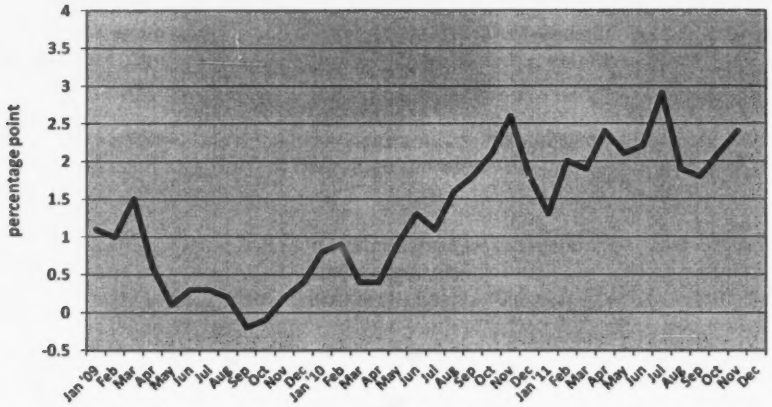
CANADA COMPARED TO NEW BRUNSWICK (continued)

The gap between the national and provincial rates was 2.4 percentage points in November.

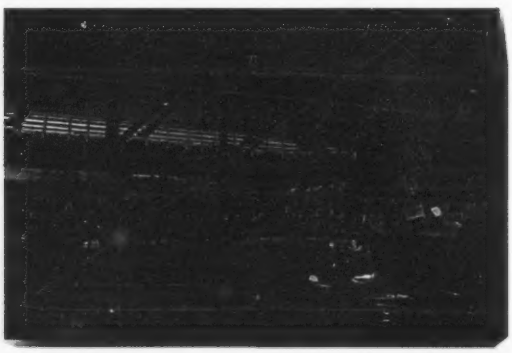
DIFFERENCE IN UNEMPLOYMENT RATES IN NEW BRUNSWICK AND CANADA



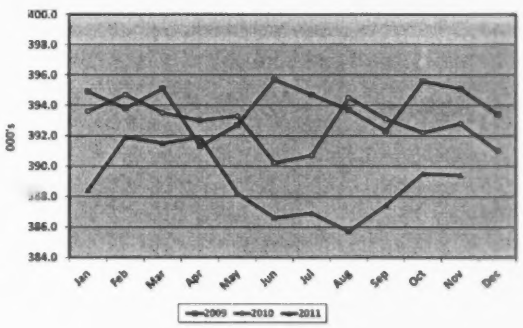
Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey

THE LABOUR FORCE

New Brunswick's labour force was 389,400 in November. This was a decrease of 100 over the previous month, and a decrease of 3,400 over the same month last year.



THE SIZE OF THE LABOUR FORCE



Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey

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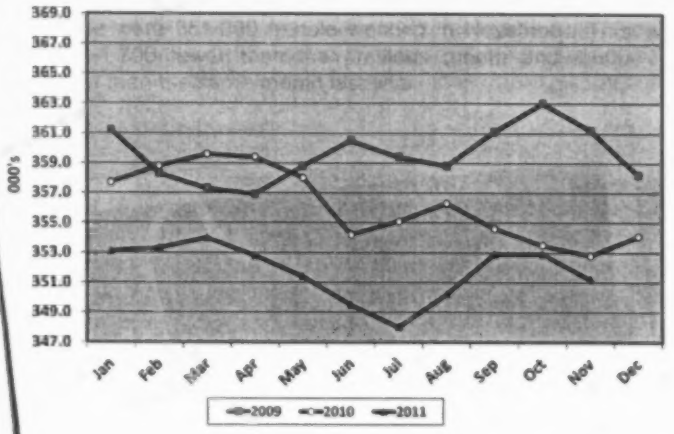
EMPLOYMENT

There were 351,200 people working in November. This was 1,700 fewer than the previous month and 1,600 fewer than the same month last year.

EMPLOYMENT IN NEW BRUNSWICK

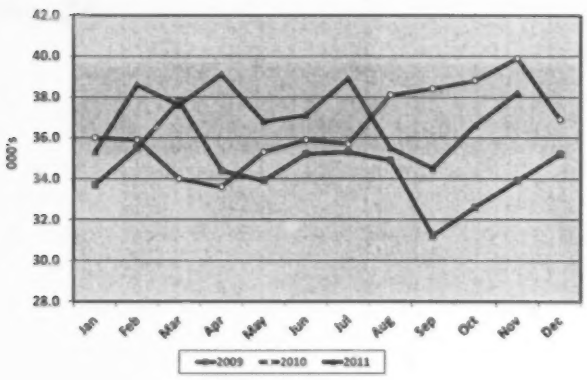


Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey

UNEMPLOYMENT

There were 38,200 people unemployed and seeking work in November. This was 1,600 more than what was recorded the previous month but 1,700 less than the same month last year.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN NEW BRUNSWICK



Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force

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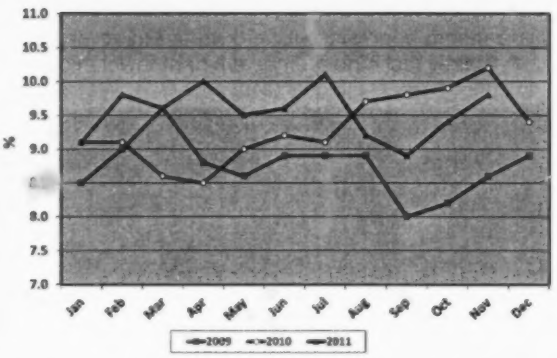
THE UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

New Brunswick's unemployment rate of 9.8% in November was 0.4 of a percentage point higher than the previous month but 0.4 of a percentage point lower than the same month last year.

THE UNEMPLOYMENT RATE IN NEW BRUNSWICK



Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey

THE ECONOMIC REGIONS

Statistics Canada reports labour force statistics for the economic regions as three month moving averages of actual (not seasonally adjusted) data.

November '11	Economic Regions				
	Northeast	Southeast	Southwest	Central	Northwest
Labour Force	71,100	112,700	93,100	71,100	39,400
Employment	62,100	104,400	87,000	65,500	36,400
Unemployment	9,100	8,300	6,200	5,600	3,000
Unemployment Rate	12.8%	7.4%	6.7%	7.9%	7.6%
Participation Rate	55.2%	65.4%	64.5%	64.9%	60.8%

Economic Regions	Year-to-Date		November '11		November '10	
	Employment	Unemployment Rate	Employment	Unemployment Rate	Employment	Unemployment Rate
Northeast	60,900	16.0%	**62,100**	**12.8%**	59,600	15.3%
Southeast	102,300	8.9%	**104,400**	**7.4%**	102,100	7.5%
Southwest	87,400	7.2%	**87,000**	**6.7%**	87,200	6.2%
Central	66,200	7.8%	**65,500**	**7.9%**	69,900	6.6%
Northwest	35,300	9.5%	**36,400**	**7.6%**	37,400	10.1%

On a year-over-year basis (November 2011 compared to November 2010), employment increased in the Northeast (+2,500) and Southeast (+2,300) regions, while it decreased in the Central (-4,400), Northwest (-1,000) and Southwest (-200) economic regions.

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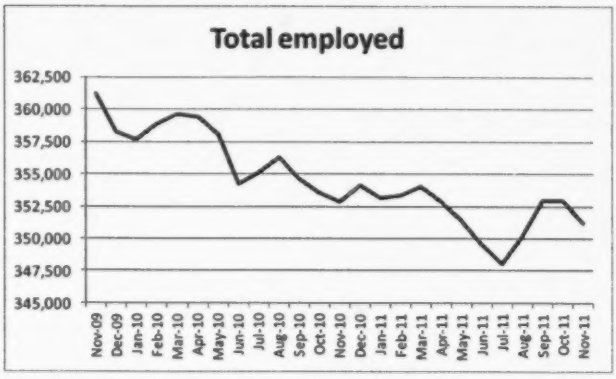
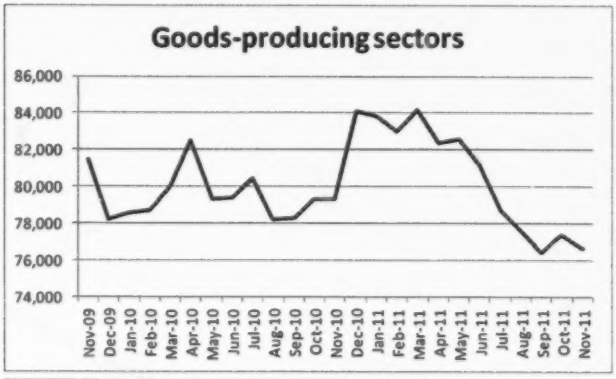
THE INDUSTRY REPORT—December Labour Force Survey Release for November 2011

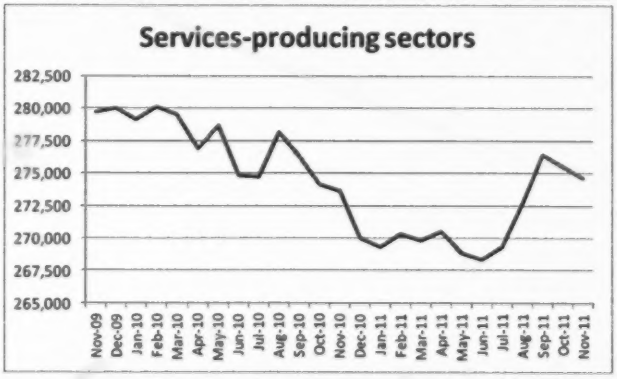


Total employment bottomed out in July 2011 at 348,000; since then, employment has increased by 0.9%, adding 3,200 jobs to the overall economy. In November 2011, total employment was 351,200, which is 11,800 lower than the peak recorded in October 2009, when employment reached 363,000.



Employment in the **goods-producing sectors*** peaked in March 2011 at 84,200; since then, employment has declined by 9.0%, or 7,600 jobs overall, in these sectors. As of November 2011, there were 76,600 people employed in these sectors.

* The goods-producing sectors in the LFS include all North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) sectors from 11-33. For more information go to: http://www.statcan.gc.ca/subjects-sujets/standard-norme/special/labour2007-travail2007/lfs-epa-07code-eng.htm



Employment in the **services-producing sectors**** bottomed out in June of 2011 at 268,300; since then, employment has grown by 2.3%, adding 6,300 jobs to these sectors. As of November 2011, there were 274,600 people employed in these sectors.

** The service-producing sectors include all North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) sectors from 41-91.

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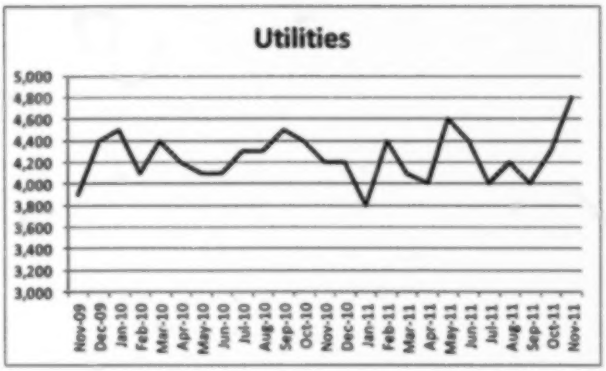
THE INDUSTRY REPORT—continued

The five sectors registering the largest employment growth are:

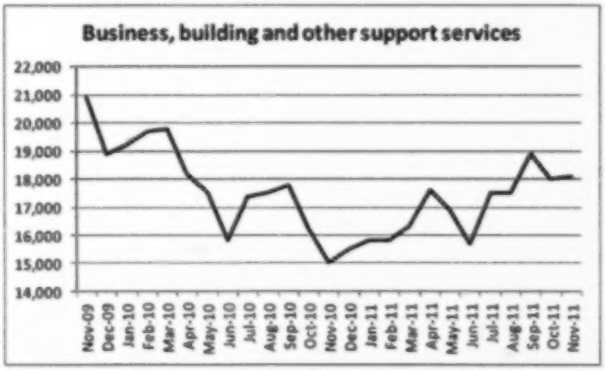
Utilities

- Current employment level (as of November 2011): **4,800**
- Record employment level (July 2008): **5,500**
- Employment in the *Utilities sector* bottomed out in January 2011 at 3,800; since then, employment has grown by 21.7%, adding 1,000 jobs to the sector.



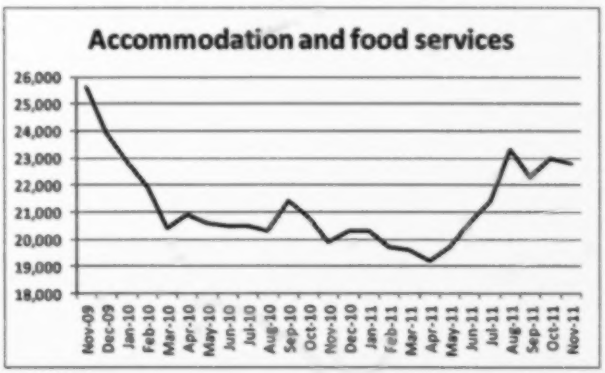
Business, building and other support services

- Current employment level (as of November 2011): **18,100**
- Record employment level (August 2005): **23,000**
- Employment in the *Business, building and other support services sector* bottomed out in November 2010 at 15,000; since then, employment has grown by 20.7%, adding 3,100 jobs to the sector.



Accommodation and food services

- Current employment level (as of November 2011): **22,800**
- Record employment level (May 2006): **26,500**
- Employment in the *Accommodation and food services sector* bottomed out in April 2011 at 19,200; since then, employment has grown by 18.8%, adding 3,600 jobs to the sector.



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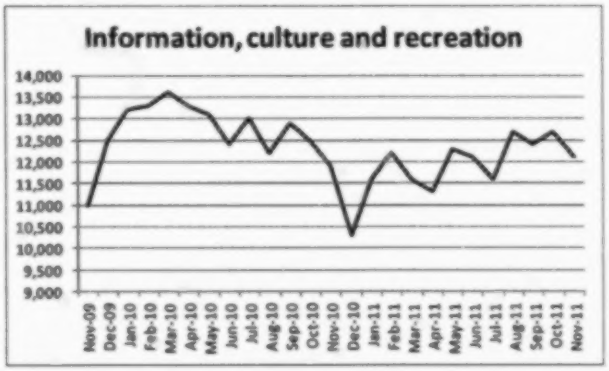

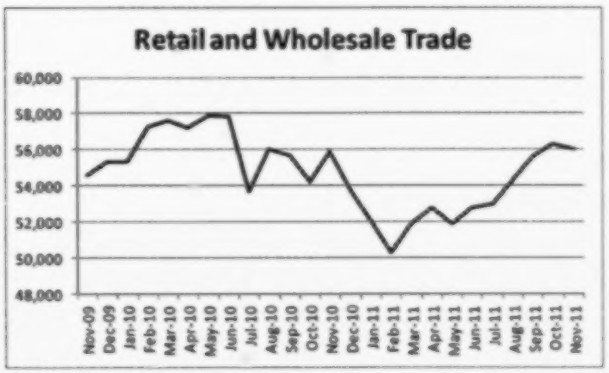

Information, culture and recreation

- Current employment level (as of November 2011): **12,100**
- Record employment level (September 1999): **15,300**
- Employment in the *Information, culture and recreation sector* bottomed out in December 2010 at 10,300; since then, employment has grown by 17.5%, adding 1,800 jobs to the sector.

Retail and wholesale trade

- Current employment level (as of November 2011): **56,000**
- Record employment level (August 2005): **60,100**
- Employment in the *Retail and wholesale trade sector* bottomed out in February 2011 at 50,300; since then, employment has grown by 11.3%, adding 5,700 jobs.

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THE INDUSTRY REPORT—continued

The five sectors registering the largest employment losses over the last two years are:

Agriculture

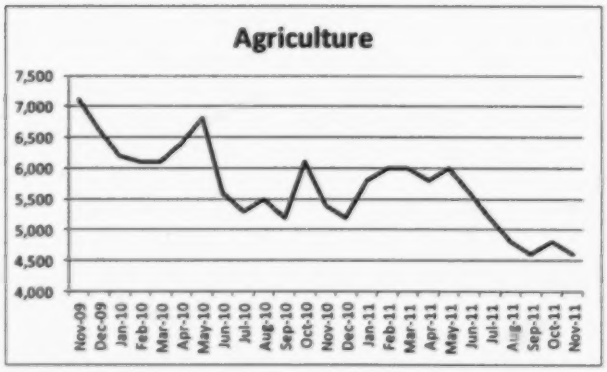
- Current employment level (as of November 2011): **4,600**
- Record employment level (July 2005): **7,800**
- The most recent peak in employment in the *Agriculture sector* was in November 2009, at 7,100; since then, employment has declined by 41.7%, losing 2,500 jobs from this sector.

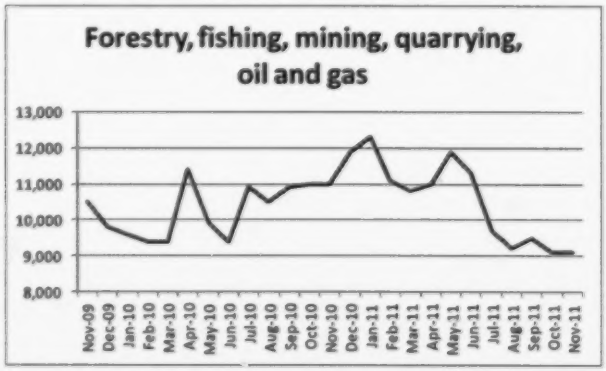
Forestry, fishing, mining, oil and gas

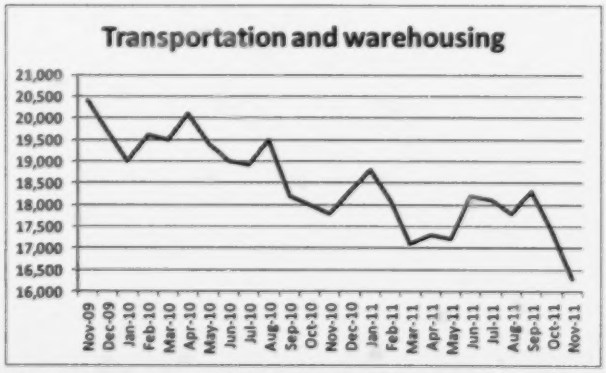
- Current employment level (as of November 2011): **9,100**
- Record employment level (December 1994): **14,600**
- The most recent peak in employment in the *Forestry, fishing, mining, oil and gas sector* was in January 2011, at 12,300; since then, employment has declined by 26.0%, losing 3,200 jobs from this sector.

Transportation and Warehousing

- Current employment level (as of November 2011): **16,300**
- Record employment level (June 2005): **22,000**
- The most recent peak in employment in the *Transportation and warehousing sector* was in November 2009, at 20,400; since then, employment has declined by 24.0%, losing 4,100 jobs from this sector.




Forestry, fishing, mining, quarrying, oil and gas
13,000
12,000
11,000
10,000
9,000
8,000
Nov-09 Dec-09 Jan-10 Feb-10 Mar-10 Apr-10 May-10 Jun-10 Jul-10 Aug-10 Sep-10 Oct-10 Nov-10 Dec-10 Jan-11 Feb-11 Mar-11 Apr-11 May-11 Jun-11 Jul-11 Aug-11 Sep-11 Oct-11 Nov-11



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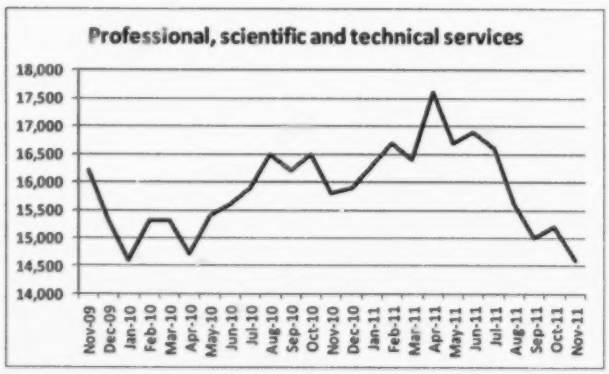
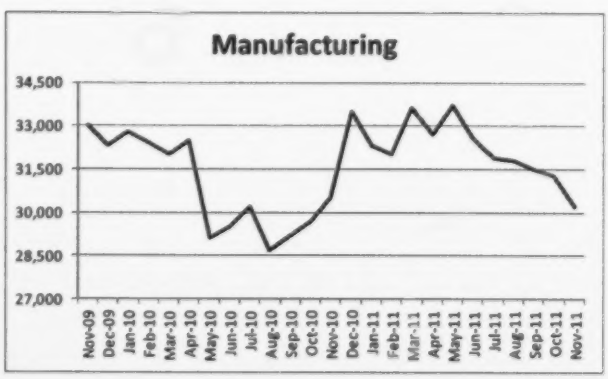


Professional, scientific and technical services

- Current employment level (as of November 2011): **14,600**
- Record employment level (March 2008): **18,200**
- The most recent peak in employment in the *Professional, scientific and technical services sector* was in April 2011 at 17,600; since then, employment has declined by 17.0%, losing 3,000 jobs from this sector.



Manufacturing

- Current employment level (as of November 2011): **30,200**
- Record employment level (January 2004): **43,000**
- The most recent peak in employment in the *Manufacturing sector* was in May 2011 at 33,700; since then, employment has declined by 10.4%, losing 3,500 jobs in this sector.

Produced by the Labour Market Analysis Branch (LMAB) of the Department of Post-Secondary Education, Training & Labour
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